**Figure 1**

Fig1 Standalone.vsd

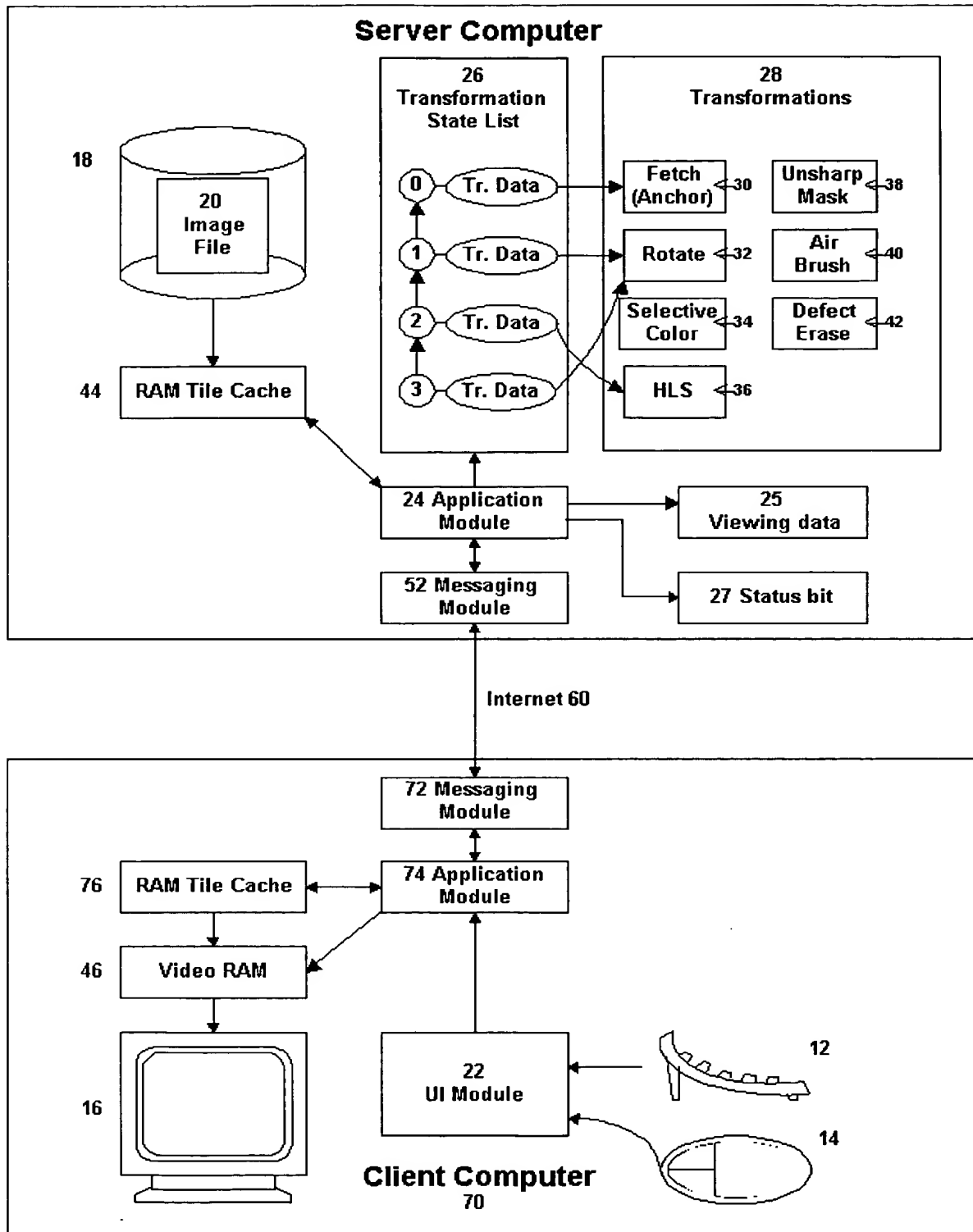


Figure 2

Fig2Network.vsd

Tile rows, ty

Pixel rows, py

2

0	1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---	---

0																	1	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Pixel rows, py

1

2

[illegible]

- (1) all tiles are of dimension n by n ;
- (2) the image origin is at the upper left;
- (3) the coordinates of the pixel at the origin are $(x=0, y=0)$;
- (3) pixels are identified by their (column, row) pair, (x, y) , offset from the origin;
- (4) the pixel at the top left of the top-left tile is the origin pixel;
- (5) tiles are identified by their (column, row) pair, (x, y) , offset from the origin;
- (6) $n = 4$;

the pixel P with coordinates (px, py) is in the tile T with coordinates (tx, ty) = (px/n, py/n), where the symbol "/" denotes integer division with the remainder discarded.

In the example shown, P has coordinates $(p_x, p_y) = (9, 4)$; hence it lies in tile T with coordinates $(t_x, t_y) = (2, 1)$, and its coordinates relative to the origin of that tile are $(r_x, r_y) = (1, 0)$.

PixelTile.vsd

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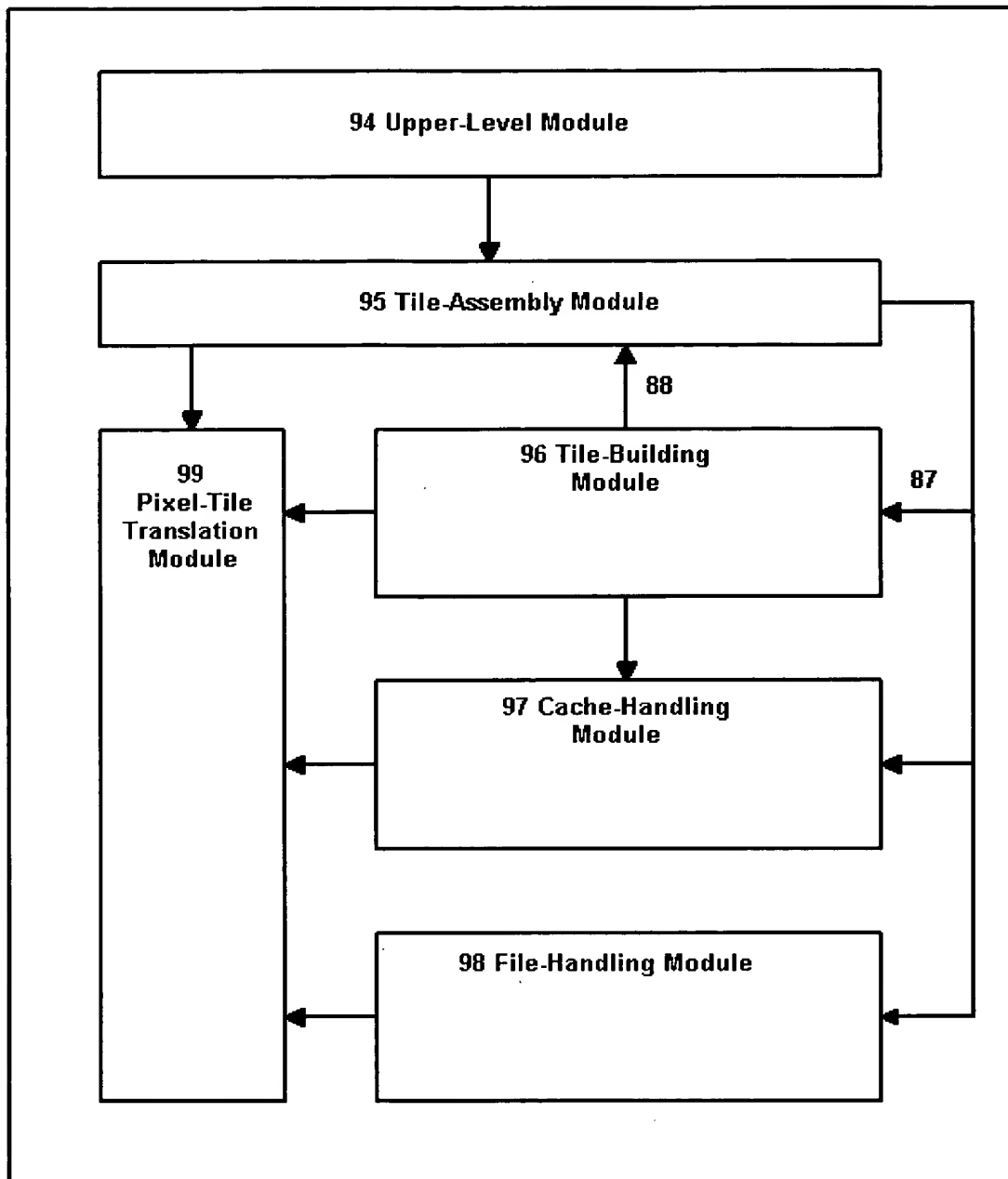


Figure 4
OverHier.vsd

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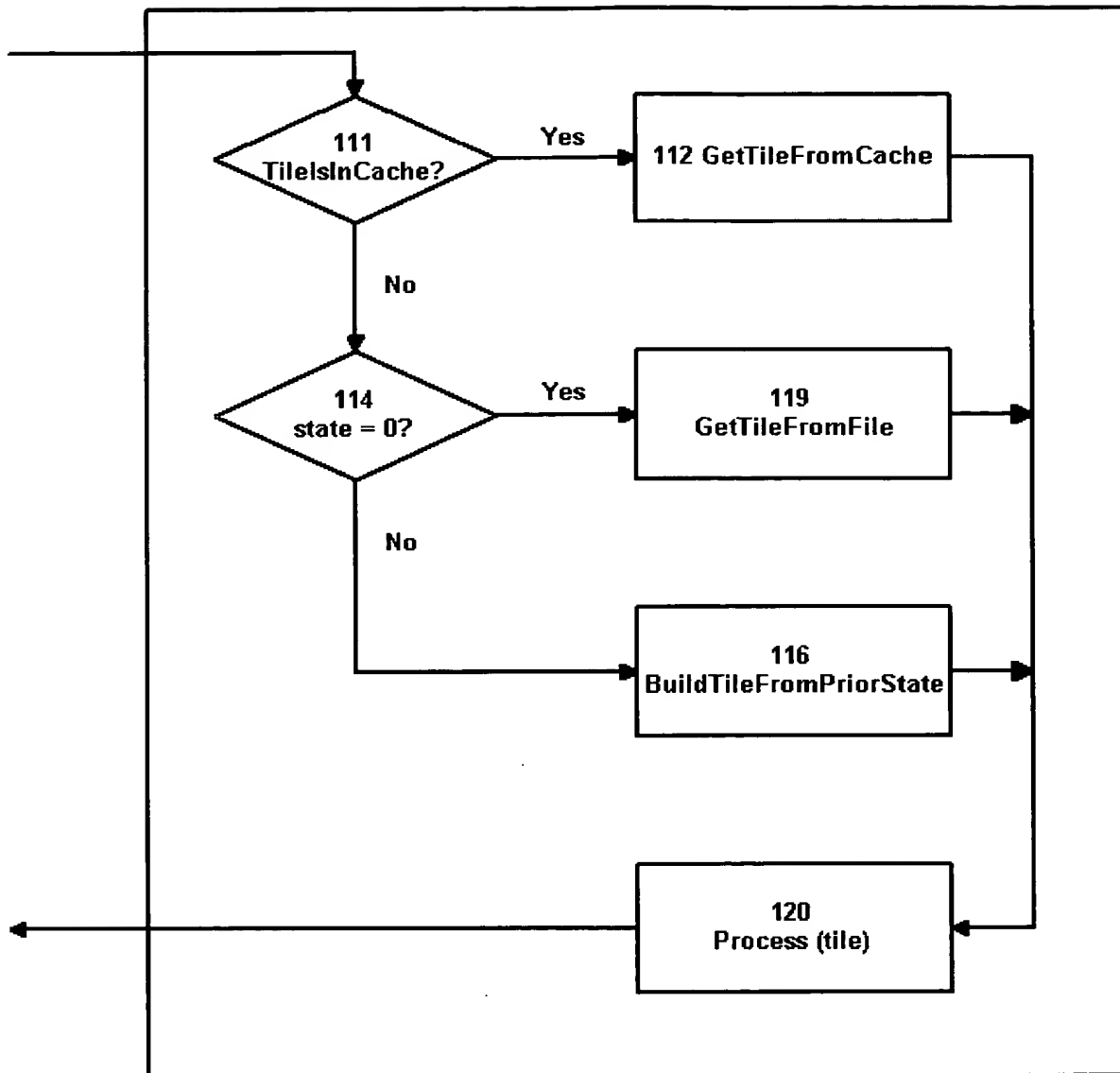
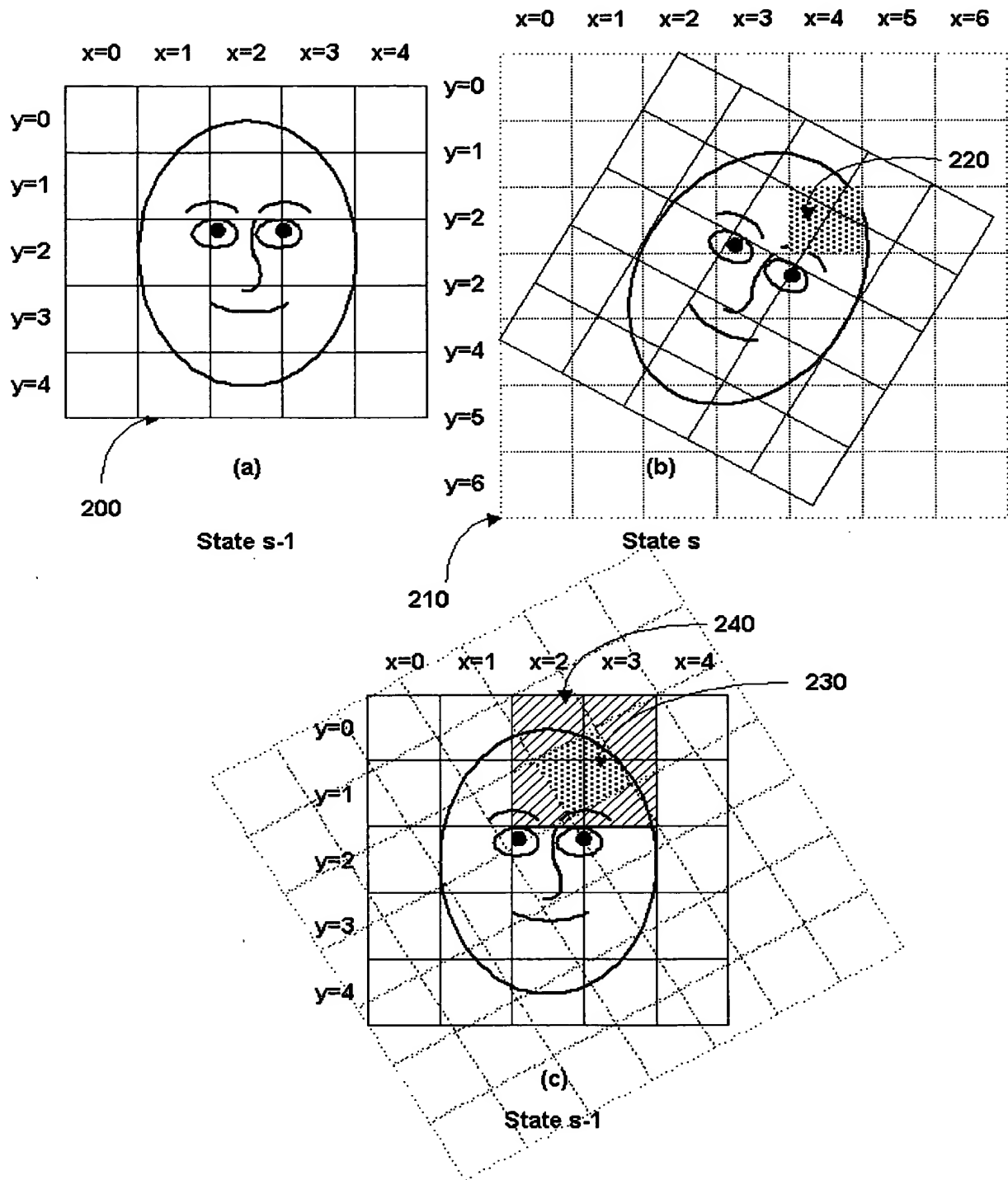


Figure 5
FlowBasic.vsd



Inductive Image Generation

Figure 8

Rotate.vsd